Regularisation of casual workers

*348. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are hundreds of casual workers working for several years under various divisions of CGM, BSNL in the country, particularly in North Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, what is Government's stand to make these ill fated casual workers regular?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHIMARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Casual Labourers, including those who have been granted Temporary Status, are to be regularized in following order, w.e.f. 1.10.2000, subject to their eligibility and availability of posts:—

(i) Casual Labourers who have been granted temporary status

(ii) Full time casual Labourers workign on 1.8.1998

(iii) Part Time Casual Labourers who were working for four or more hours per day and converted to Full Time Casual Labourers

(iv) Part Time casual Labourers who were working for less than four hours per day and converted to Full Time Casual Labourers

(v) Ayas and Supervisors, working in creches, converted into Full Time Casual Labourers.

Increase of child labour

†*349. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of child labourers has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to enact new laws to check child labour; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CMANDRASEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) Census conducted by the Registrar General of India, which is conducted on decadal basis, is the only authentic data in respect of population of child labour in the country. Yearly data on child labour is not available.

(c) and (d) Under the Child Labour (Prohibitions Regulation) Act, 1986, there are sufficient legal provisions available to eliminate the menace of child labour. Effective implementation of the existing law with simultaneous rehabilitative measures alongwith the convergence with the other developmental programmes is the corner stone of the strategy of the Government in the elimination of child labour.

Employment through employment exchanges

†*350. SHRI JANARDAN DWIVEDI:
SHRIMOTILALVORA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons whose names are registered with various employment exchanges in the country, State-wise and category-wise;

(b) the number of persons who have got employment through employment exchanges since, the year 2000; State-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the amount spent on salaries etc. of employees and officers working in employment exchanges and their maintenance, so far, since 2000 and utility of such employment exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO): (a) State-wise and categpry-wise details of the number of jobseekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, registered with the employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2003 are given in the Statement-I. (See below)

(b) State-wise and category-wise details of the placements effected through the employment exchanges during 2000-2003 are given in Statement-ll (See below)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.